

molecule consisting of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:4 at 6X SSC at 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the 32374 or 18431 modulator is

a) an antisense 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecule;

b) is a ribozyme;

c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:4, or a fragment thereof;

d) a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 90 percent identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the percent identity is calculated using the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4;

e) a nucleic acid molecule encoding a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a complement of a nucleic acid molecule consisting of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:4 at 6X SSC at 45°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C; or

f) a gene therapy vector.

21. A method for evaluating the efficacy of a treatment of a disorder, in a subject, comprising:

treating a subject with a protocol under evaluation;

assessing the expression level of a 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecule defined in claim 1 or 32374 or 18431 polypeptide encoded by the 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecule,

wherein a change in the expression level of 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid or 32374 or 18431 polypeptide after the treatment, relative to the level before the treatment, is indicative of the efficacy of the treatment of a disorder.

22. A method of diagnosing a disorder in a subject, comprising:

evaluating the expression or activity of a 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecule defined in claim 1 or a 32374 or 18431 polypeptide encoded by the 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid molecule, such that a difference in the level of 32374 or 18431 nucleic acid or 32374 or 18431 polypeptide relative to a normal subject or a cohort of normal subjects is indicative of a disorder.

23. The method defined in claim 18, wherein the disorder is cancer or aberrant cellular proliferation and/or differentiation, a pain or metabolic disorder, or a brain disorder.

24. The method defined in claim 23, wherein the cancer or aberrant cellular proliferation and/or differentiation is lung, ovarian, or brain cancer.